

THE ENQUIRER.

LITCHFIELD, APRIL 3, 1834.

On Monday next comes the general election in this State. In another column our readers will find the Ticket made out by the Independent Republicans for State Officers, and also the names of the candidates for the State Senate in this county. All of them are such as independent freemen may be proud of sustaining. The candidates for the State Officers are familiar to all our readers, for their patriotism, integrity, and tried worth. Those for the Senate are also well known in the districts where they respectively reside as men of ability and great purity of character. Messrs. Rockwell and Curtis have each been selected by Conventions composed of a large number of delegates personally and politically well acquainted with their merits. And though Gen. Sterling has been taken up and is supported by a portion of the Jackson men in the 17th district, we have the most positive assurances that in feeling and principle he considers himself identified with the National Republican party, and that he will consequently receive their suffrages. These then are the candidates to whom the State looks to Litchfield County for a strong and vigorous support. Will it be disappointed? We trust not—but that on Monday next we shall give such an account as will cause the friends of sound principles and good government in all our borders to rejoice. We must then make a 'long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together,' and faction and misrule will receive such a rebuke as they have never before felt in this State.

VOTES! VOTES! If each freeman would come to the polls prepared with his ballot for every officer, it might save a great deal of trouble, and prevent attempts at imposition. Representatives are first to be chosen, then Senator, Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary, in this order. Recollect that the election of every officer will be contested—and it behooves the freemen to remain upon the ground till the last ballot is deposited. Patience and perseverance in a good cause will inevitably lead to favorable results.

"Fire Straight."—At the election next Monday in this county we hope to see all our friends in the good cause firing straight for their candidates. Stick to the ground till every candidate is voted for. Recollect, that though Litchfield county is not so strongly excited as some others in the State, she should give a powerful vote. The enemy is active, is united, and will do all in his power—and it behooves us, who are a very great majority, also to gird on the armor and do our duty. Let us give our enemy such a rout that they will remember it for a long series of years.

FOOT or EDWARDS—the unassuming, unpretending working-man, who has always sustained himself by his own industry, or the purse-proud, aristocratic, wealthy Lawyer, who probably never did a day's outdoor labor in his life—choose ye on Monday next whom ye will have to rule over you for the next twelve months. Edwards may have the most cunning and intrigue—Foot has the most honesty and common sense. Freemen, contrast the pretensions of these two men for the highest office in your gift, and say which shall have your suffrages?

Soldiers of the Revolution! Pensioners of the United States! Recollect that but for the strenuous exertions of SAMUEL A. FOOT in the Senate of the United States you might still be without your pensions to sustain you in your decline towards the grave. It is a well known and undeniable fact that by his persevering exertions the act was crowded through Congress as early as it was against the wishes of the Jackson men of the Southern States. If the numerical strength of the Jackson men at the south had been equal to their zeal against the bill, it never would have passed. Come forward then, soldiers of the revolution, and shoulder to shoulder support Foot for the next Governor. The friend who stood by you in your utmost need should not be forgotten when you have the power of sustaining him. If you are not able to walk to the polls, get some youthful friend to take you there.

Some of the **Regency party** make a great ado that the Independent Republicans have lawyers associated with them. What a charge to come from them! Why at the present time they have at least four lawyers in this county who are candidates for the lower house of the legislature; while the other party have to our knowledge but one. Where is the lawyer influence then? Look to the active electioneers. More than half the lawyers of the county are straining every nerve to sustain the office-holder's party. Witness the Post Office Department in this county—There are seven lawyers who hold the commission of Postmaster, every one of whom is engaged in sustaining the course of the administration—some perhaps from conscientious motives, others from the fear of losing their fees and their influence. Who holds the Post Office in Litchfield? A lawyer, a sprout of the Regency, who caused it to be snatched from the hands of a worthy mechanic, who never would prostitute his office to the purposes of a party. The lawyers associated with us in the election! Pahaw!

The office-holders and office-seekers have hunted all over the 17th district to find something to say against our candidate for the Senate, Theron Rockwell, but without success. Even the Still River Professor of Divination is obliged to give it up—hearse report is had to the old alternative, that he has not heretofore been a clamorous demagogue—that his name is not to be found among the catalogue of office-holders. It is the highest compliment that can be paid to the man that "types and figures" cannot say any thing against him. Theron Rockwell is an intelligent, substantial, common sense Farmer. The real working-men will on Monday next go coolly to the polls, and elect him their Senator by a large majority.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE.

We give to-day, in parallel columns, the names of the candidates for the Senate in the different Districts nominated by the Opposition and the Jacksonmen.

District	Independent.	Jackson.
No. 1.	Joseph B. Gilbert.	Levi Barnes.
2.	Edw. B. Haskell.	David E. Hubbard.
3.	William Mather, Jr.	John O. Pettibone.
4.	Eleazer Seely.	Jared Bassett.
5.	James M. L. Scovill.	John Heman.
6.	Walter Booth.	Reynold Webb.
7.	[Not nominated.]	Nathan Daboll.
8.	Chas. P. Huntington.	Burial Woodworth.
9.	Henry M. Wallis.	Stephen D. Tilden.
10.	Donald Judson.	Philip A. Cannon.
11.	John F. King.	Bryant Smith.
12.	Charles Hawley.	George Mead.
13.	George Spafford.	Philip Pearl, Jr.
14.	Jonathan Nichols.	Isaac Bulkeley.
15.	Theron Rockwell.	Lancelot Phelps.
16.	Holbrook Curtis.	N. C. Sanford.
17.	Eliza Sterling.	Eliza Sterling.
18.	Elizabeth Jackson, Jr.	John Stewart.
19.	Timothy Green.	George Pratt.
20.	John H. Brockway.	Isaac Mudge.
21.	Oliver H. King.	James L. White, Jr.

Independent Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL A. FOOT.
FOR LIET. GOVERNOR,
THADDEUS BETTS.
FOR TREASURER,
ISAAC SPENCER.
FOR SECRETARY,
THOMAS DAY.

Senators for Litchfield County.

15th District. **Theron Rockwell.**
16th " **Holbrook Curtis.**
17th " **Eliza Sterling.**

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Independent Republican Electors of the County of Litchfield.

Fellow Citizens: The foregoing names have been brought before the public as candidates for the offices to which they have been respectively designated. The nominations have received the sanction of public sentiment in a great variety of forms; and the question now is, whether LITCHFIELD COUNTY will not arise in its might, and give to the cause of sound government and correct principles a strenuous support. If a moment can occur in which it is the imperative duty of every patriotic Elector to exercise promptly and fearlessly that inestimable privilege, the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, it is certainly the present. While multitudes from all parts of the country have been forced by impending ruin to apply to the government, almost in the attitude of supplicants, for relief, we fortunately can address those who should be THE SERVANTS, but who wish to become the MASTERS OF THE PEOPLE, in the appropriate language of freemen—in the authoritative accents of the ballot box. When utter incompetency, aided by prejudice, fraud and folly, has succeeded the chariot of State, seized the reins in a frenzy of passion, and is even now dashing the vehicle of our hopes down a frightful abyss, it is time that THE LION of the American People, as the farming interest has been beautifully styled by the great son of New England, should interpose with characteristic energy, and cause reason to resume its authority that the wheels of government may again revolve in the paths of honor, safety, and peace. The President of the United States seems to regard the monuments of the constitution very much as he would the ramparts of a fortress which he was resolved to conquer as every hazard! Hence he has overleaped every barrier which the farmers of our admirable system erected around the department of the Treasury; has seized upon millions which have accumulated in the public coffers, and proclaimed a determination to dispose of those millions according to the dictates of an arbitrary discretion, in defiance of the plighted faith of the nation, and the known wishes of the Representatives of the People. But his usurpations not only look back to the past, but extend also to the future; for he declares that HE WILL lay violent hands on the public revenue which may hereafter accrue; that HE WILL try an experiment—a fatal, visionary experiment, by forming A GREAT LEAGUE OF BANKS, without the authority of Congress, and will bestow upon them the use of the public funds; and thus by a tremendous organ of corruption gain the mastery over public sentiment, and acquire the means of bestowing the succession to the Presidency upon whomsoever he will, with all the usurpatory authority of a last will and testament.

If this system is permitted to be carried into effect, there is an end of the liberties of this country. The executive authority which already overshadows every other department of the government; which controls legislative action by arbitrary votes; which seizes upon the whole appointing power in contempt of the rights of the Senate, and by a practical nullification of the constitution; and which collects around itself an army of office-holders and office-seekers, to overawe the People, will by a union of the power of the purse and the sword become an Autocracy worse than that of Russia.

Fellow Citizens! The measures of the President have carried or will carry dismay, confusion and embarrassment throughout the land. The groundless and reiterated attacks which he has made upon the Bank of the U. S. and the determination which he has manifested to break down that highly meritorious institution, has already greatly deranged the currency, and affected the business of the country. The evils which result from the destruction of credit and confidence must ere long reach every class of the community. They first assail those who are concerned in commercial, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, but soon they attack the agricultural and mechanical interests; obtrude themselves every where, and become all-pervading as the air we breathe. No section of the country, however prosperous, can escape. Even our highly favored county begins to feel the shock, and will continue to feel it more and more in the stagnation of business, in the depression of prices of produce, and the value of every description of property; in the suspension and ruin of our manufactures; and in the discouragement of industry, and enterprise of every kind. Why have these evils been inflicted upon the country? What reason was there for measures so novel and alarming? Why has a whole nation been arrested in a career of unexampled prosperity? Is it because our rulers have lost sight of the great principle that government has been constituted by and for the People, and to subserve their true interests, and not for the benefit of THE FEW who have got possession of the Ship of State, turned out every upright, experienced and skillful mariner, stationed a pilot at the helm, who cannot discern the breakers ahead, and are resolved to direct her upon a rocky shore by way of "experiment;" and if she should happen to be dashed to pieces, to seize upon the cargo and escape with the plunder?

Fellow Citizens! The question, and the only question is, whether you will sanction by your suffrages the unwise career of the Executive, which he has recently consummated by an act of rashness which no epithet can adequately characterize? Will the upright, intelligent and independent Electors of Litchfield County, after having resisted the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency once and again; after reprobating in language the most unequivocal many of the prominent features of his policy; after witnessing the system of favoritism which he has adopted, and the distribution of rewards and the infliction of punishments in a manner eminently calculated to debauch the public morals; after (like George the III.) he has repeatedly refused his "assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good," and made himself "THE GOVERNMENT," with an apparatus of deification to shake off the inconvenient appendages of Senate and House of Representatives; while he scarcely manifests a wish to conceal his hideous despotism beneath the drapery of a republican chief

magistrate; while he is treating the most distinguished patriots and statesmen of the age with contumely, driving them into private life, and letting loose upon them a hireling press, with an appetite for destruction keener than death; while he is filling the nation with dissension, and kindling a flame which years cannot extinguish; will the electors of this county, at a moment when he is acting the part of THE TYRANT "who is unfit to be the ruler of a free people," prove recreant to their principles, and abjure the great cause of liberty and the constitution to which they have been devoted?

Fellow Citizens! The decision which you are about to make at the polls will have an important bearing on the questions pending before the country. Let a majority of the electors once pronounce in favor of the Ticket set up by the minions of power, and we shall immediately hear the shout, Victory! Victory! Jacksonism triumphant in Connecticut! and the usurpations of the executive sanctioned by the irreversible decree of the public will! Then indeed it will be said that we have adopted the sentiment of an unfeeling Chief Magistrate, that "all those who are doing business on borrowed capital OUGHT TO BREAK;" and that we are prepared to exclaim, in the language of one of his adherents; "perish credit, perish commerce, perish the State institutions!" perish public welfare and private happiness! perish every thing that is dear and sacred to man! rather than that the high behests of the Idol of the day should not be carried into full effect, whose will "is like the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not." But such is not the result to which the people of Connecticut will come. In overwhelming masses they are resolved to rush to the polls, and testify in the most decisive manner their sentiments as to the existing condition of public affairs. There with hearts glowing with all the unquenchable ardor that flamed in the days of the Revolution, they will exclaim, perish corruption, selfishness and intrigue in whatever disguise they may appear! perish the ascendancy of profligate and ignoble men in the councils of the nation! perish the highly dangerous "experiment" now in progress upon the happiness and prosperity of the country! perish Jacksonism and its progeny of countless evils! perish "the rod of the oppressor," the throne of the despot, and the hand that clutches the dagger which is aimed at the vitals of the body politic—and live credit and commerce and all the arts of peace! live the agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical interests! live the abhorrence of vice, and the attachment to virtue and religion, which is necessary to the existence of free institutions! live the memory of Washington and the influence of his precepts and example from which we have widely departed! live that perpetual vigilance and ceaseless activity which is the price (inadequate as it is) of the freedom we enjoy! live the constitution in its pristine vigor! live the supremacy of the laws! and long live the liberties of our beloved country.

For order of the Central Committee of Correspondence.

The serious and distressing consequences of Executive usurpation begin to be felt among the industrious and enterprising farmers and mechanics of this community. We believe that there has never been a time in the history of the nation, when there has been such a sudden transition from abundance and prosperity to scarcity and distress among all classes of our fellow citizens as the events of the last few months disclose. And what is the reason? What direful calamity has swept over the face of the country, and prostrated the hopes and restrained the wonted exertions of our fellow citizens? Has war, with its horrors and devastations, visited our borders and drained the purses of our capitalists? Have commercial restrictions been imposed, to the detriment of our foreign intercourse and the injury of our foreign market? No—none of these causes have brought the present distress upon the community. It is the sovereign and arbitrary will and pleasure of Andrew Jackson alone, which have brought upon the nation the congregated calamities under which we suffer, and which equal in their extent the united effects of "war, pestilence, and famine," upon the prosperity of our fellow citizens. And can this proceeding be sustained by the electors of this State in the coming contest? Will they so far forget their obligations to themselves, their families, and their country, as to throw the weight of their influence into the scale of Jacksonism, and thus encourage and strengthen proceedings which are bowing their heads in the dust? We trust not; and we anticipate that Jacksonism in this State will soon sustain a very signal overthrow. Let the friends of the people, the friends of equal rights and just measures, but do their duty; let them elect good and tried men; men of whose integrity there can be no doubt, and whose opposition to the late arbitrary proceedings of Jackson is open and sincere; and the State will be delivered from the odious tyranny and the inflated counsels of a Jackson administration.

THE PEOPLE vs. OFFICE HOLDERS.

While the business portion of the community are groaning under the distress occasioned by the late act of the President in removing the public money from its proper places of deposit, another class of men derive a direct and present benefit from it. This is composed of the office holders under the Government—the very authors of all these calamities. While the people suffer, they prosper. They are swelling their already ample fortunes, and enlarging their estates with the means they have so cruelly wrung from the hands of the unoffending people.

It is a settled principle in political economy, that scarcity of money in circulation always increases its value, while the price of fraud and other articles is depreciated, in order to comport with the exigencies of the times. If there be a given amount of merchandise in the market, and a given amount of money in circulation, or capable of being procured for commercial and business purposes, the value of the money will regulate the price of the merchandise; and consequently the value of labor and all marketable commodities. Supposing the circulating medium to be diminished one half in its amount,—merchandise falls in the same proportion—the price of labor is one half what it formerly was, and the value of produce is all depreciated in the same degree—and the same amount of money is enhanced twice its original value.

We wish the intelligent freemen of our country to apply these principles to the case of public officers and the beneficiaries of public patronage, and see how the balance stands with them in these times of misfortune and embarrassment. The soundness of the currency is greatly impaired by the late measures of the Chief Magistrate; and in consequence of it the value of property is lessened; produce has fallen, and will continue to fall with astonishing rapidity; wages have declined, and will still continue to decline until the times are changed—and great burdens are cast upon the farmers, mechanics, merchants, and working men.

The rewards of their labor and their hopes of gain are greatly curtailed, by the present confused state of things. But with the office holders the case is quite different. They are compensated by permanent and fixed salaries, generally subject to no alteration during their term of service, and liable to none of those fluctuations that so often prove ruinous to men of business. They receive a certain amount, is money, for their services, though its actual value should be doubled; and such is the favorableness of their situation in this respect, that they are abundantly protected from all the evils resulting from an unusual increase of the circulating medium in the country,—and greatly benefited, as far as their private interest is concerned, by its diminution.

The President's salary is \$25,000 annually—and if by any measure he may adopt, he can derange the finances of the nation, and bring about a scarcity of money, in just that proportion he increases the real amount of his income. The more he embarrasses commerce and manufactures; the more he can oppress the laboring class of the community, and more distrust and jealousy he can create, the more his private interest and that of his dependants is promoted. If this system of oppression could be pushed far enough to raise the demand for money twice beyond its ordinary rate, it would be equivalent to the addition of \$25,000 more to his usual salary—and the country, though they would in that case pay him nominally but \$25,000, yet would in fact pay what is ordinarily equal to \$50,000. Now these remarks apply to the case of the forty thousand office holders under the General Government, as well as to that of the President. They all receive the benefit of an increased reward for their services when a pressure is created upon the currency of the country. They fatten upon public distress, and amass fortunes from the wrecked hopes of thousands who are driven to bankruptcy and ruin by a visionary experiment or arbitrary instance of executive legislation. Millions are thus basely added to the millions they already receive—and as the present difficulties increase, the tide of fortune is poured in upon them with accelerated rapidity. Each of the heads of the departments receives his \$5,000 annually; and all their numerous clerks their thousands also. Custom house officers, Postmasters and land agents are comprehended within the same rule, as well as foreign ministers who are sent to foreign courts and recalled, and others sent in their places in order to diverge as widely as possible the streams of Executive patronage. Yes, all the officers of the Government, from the President himself down to the poorest tool of a Postmaster, derive an immediate personal benefit from the injury that has been inflicted upon our oppressed country by the hand of an usurper.

Not only are the interests of these political mendicants promoted by the increased salaries they have procured, but land, produce and merchandise have fallen to the extent of inflicting the double calamity upon the business population of paying their exorbitant increase of salary, and affording them, the necessities and luxuries of life at a rate so far reduced, as to amount to little more than a mere gratuity. Thus office holders and demagogues are sipping from two pockets at once—the contents of one not being adequate to satiate their voracious appetites. The Chief Magistrate, and his train of vassals and sycophants, are still crying after the people, the dear people! but it is a base delusion got up to ensnare them and bring them more within the grasp of the despot—the better to wring from them the fruits of their labor and honest enterprise—to reward favorites and parasites for their blind devotion to his will and obedience to his mandates.

Freemen of Litchfield County! there is no forbearance in the government towards you. One step of oppression is but the necessary prelude of another. If you would escape the calamities of a bad administration, your only remedy is at the ballot box. There you may exercise the influence you possess in favor of men and measures favorable to your interests. There you may act, and there it is your duty and your privilege to act. Let the event of the election on Monday next announce your just determination. BE TRUE TO YOUR CAUSE, and you are safe. PUBLICUS.

Methodists of Connecticut! what think you of the conduct of a man like Mr. Forsyth, who makes sport of the preachers of your sect? Is it a part of Jacksonism thus to ridicule the professors of religion, and hold them up to public scorn? New-Milford.

It was to have been hoped that the Tyranny of "the Party" which so boldly assumes to deprive freemen of their political rights, would at least have spared RELIGION. It is true that Mr. Page, a member of Congress from the State of New-York, used a very impious imprecation, citing scriptural language irreverently, and on various other occasions have the reckless retailers of the administration, indulged in like profane expressions—but it has remained for Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, to ridicule one of the most numerous, pious and religious sects of Christians—a sect remarkable for its submission to the laws, and an unnumbered among its members some of the most useful and distinguished of our fellow citizens—namely, the Methodists. We ask those who belong to this persuasion of meek and humble Christians, what can be the nature of that cause which requires in its aid that they should be thus dragged before the Senate and abused by one of its members? Mr. Forsyth, a Senator from Georgia, the mouth piece of the present administration, said—"Certain gentlemen who come here complaining of the public distress may well be compared with a Methodist Preacher exhorting his congregation, Groan! Sinners! Groan!"

Surely, that party spirit that could thus wantonly abuse a whole religious sect, to sustain their unlawful violations of law, by ridiculing the exhortations of a Minister of the Gospel, deserves the execration of civilized society. For what can be expected from "a government," one of whose principal supporters makes a mockery of the most sacred rights of our holy religion?

Mr. Forsyth was on the occasion to which we refer, very properly rebuked by Mr. Clayton of Delaware, and the political part of his remarks fully replied to by the Methodist by Mr. Clayton admitted it to be unjust.—N. Y. Merc. Adv.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. Editor—Every dispassionate man will admit that an upright, learned and able Judiciary is an invaluable blessing to any people. This department of Government is of paramount importance every where; but its comparative consequence is greatly enhanced in the State institutions of the country. Here, the people of the States have stripped themselves of executive and legislative powers to a great extent, to confer them on the general government; but have retained in their own hands most of the Judiciary powers, and charged themselves with the duty of providing competent tribunals for the administration of justice between man and man. We are far from undervaluing the Judiciary of the U. S., which is of the greatest moment to the Union; but the jurisdiction of the national courts is quite restricted, and they are very careful to keep within their prescribed limits. The Judiciary of a State, however, embraces the whole range of litigation, and comprehends subjects as diversified as the rights of man.—It is brought in contact with the whole busi-

ness of the community, operates upon all classes of men, and disposes of questions of vital importance to public peace and private happiness, touching property, character, liberty and life. Indeed, with a good judiciary we cannot have a very bad government in Connecticut. The evils which result from improper legislation are endurable, but not those which flow from weak not to say dishonest adjudication. We trust, therefore, that the species of excitement which constitutes the "madness of many for the benefit of a few," will not be permitted to influence the disposition of this subject. We should look carefully for the best talent in every quarter. Williams, Bissell and Church are men of distinguished ability, whose career of usefulness we trust will be long protracted.—Shall we not select men equally competent to fill the vacancies in the Superior Court which are at hand, and restore the ancient glory of our little State?

We should be entirely sure that the persons to be selected have the necessary qualifications. They should possess clear heads, pure hearts, and clean hands—should have a great fund of legal acquisition, extensive experience in the duties of the profession, and a thorough knowledge of the world. If we fill the vacant seats upon these principles, and with a "single eye" to the public good, we shall have a judiciary of which Connecticut may well be proud. ELLSWORTH.

FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL.

Electors! Choose you this day whom ye will serve—if it be Baal, with his four hundred false prophets, then serve him; but if it be the Constitution, the sure Ark of Liberty, then adhere to this. The miser with his thousands of gold hoarded up says, I choose Baal—Huzza for Jackson! Glorious times! I can now get twelve per cent. for the use of my money; down with the United States Bank, and I will have one of my own, and loan money, on my own terms. The merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and laborers have already begun to break, and I can loan them money and take mortgages on all their estate; and if these happy times continue which have been introduced by my good friend Baal, and his wise prophets, (the Kitchen Cabinet,) I am certain they can never pay me, and I shall obtain the mortgaged premises at my own price. I say again, Huzza for Jackson! I care nothing for these fellows that do business on credit—they ought to break. "I am joined to my Idol, let me alone." The printers of the Laws of the United States, the Collectors of the Revenues, the District Attorneys, and a host of other hungry office-holders, say that their salaries will be worth double, provided, their beloved master shall continue his wise measures—they can thus purchase produce, and all kinds of manufactured articles, and hire laborers at half price; they must certainly worship Baal—Huzza for Jackson!

But hear what the farmer, the mechanic and laborers say on this subject. We choose, say they, to support the Constitution; it has carried us on safely for more than forty years, and enabled us to enjoy great prosperity until the late tyrannical acts of the President, which have destroyed all our future prospects; we have no money to spare to try political experiments; we are seeking for no office; we support ourselves and families by our own labor and industry; we consider that our rights have been set at naught, and our hopes and prospects blasted, and for no other purpose but to gratify the malice of one man—that our petitions and remonstrances have been treated with neglect and indignity, and we have no other remedy to obtain our rights but at the Ballot Boxes, which privilege yet remains; and we earnestly call upon all who have the same interest with us to speak through the Ballot Boxes, that they will never bow down to Baal, nor worship him or his advisers; neither will they be deterred from their course by the cry of the adversary, "Federalist," or the enchanting voice of the office-holder, The party, the party must go together. E.

A certain Jackson Post-master and Judge of Probate, who closed a short but profitable mercantile business a day or two before he was twenty-one years of age, and then pleaded minority to avoid paying his honest debts, has, with the advice of his federal Clerk of Probate and candidate for representative, who said, on his return from Hartford at the close of the last session, that he had got the people of this town down, got his foot on their necks, and should hold 'em there awhile—I say, with his advice, and with the assistance of another notable character not very remarkable for his political consistency, the aforesaid office-holder has framed and published in a paper printed at Litchfield nearly allied to the Herald of Freedom an article over the signature of "Abradates," in which he deals out his usual round of billingsgate and slander.—Had the writer attached to it his true name, it would have required no answer: where he is known, that would have been sufficient evidence of its falsity. "The language made use of, and the sentiment (if sentiments it may be called) there advanced, are worthy only of the source from which they come. His object seems to be, in addition to slandering individuals, to address himself to the sympathies of the old pensioners, and induce them to believe that Andrew Jackson was the sole cause of obtaining for them their pensions, when in truth Samuel A. Foot, the republican candidate for Governor, is the man who brought forward, advocated and sustained the law granting to them the allowance which they now receive from Government. The writer of that article has formerly resorted to every mean artifice he could devise to obtain for himself or his party the votes of that very worthy class of citizens.

The writer says, in the article alluded to, that the pensioners were told "that their pensions probably would never be paid again." I think probable the worthy Post-master and Judge, aided by his candidate for representative, who has been electioneering for himself the month past, reported such a story with a view of charging it upon the friends of the pensioners, upon those who have aided and assisted them. They were uniformly told by their friends that their money was safe, and would certainly be paid, though the payment might perhaps be attended with some delay. He says, "the pension certificates were sent to the Branch Bank and returned unpaid." There is not a syllable of truth in the assertion; they were never sent to the Branch Bank, neither were they ever returned unpaid. He says also that S. H. Parsons wrote